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World's Fair Portfolio

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AUTHENTIC PORTFOLIO

OF THE

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

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ILLUSTRATIONS FROM
WATER COLOR DRAWINGS
BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS

SMITHSONIAN
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ADMINISTRATION BUILDING. [illegible]

The Acutt Co.
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Administration Building.

The gem of the group of Exposition structures is the Administration Building, Its location, at the western end of the great court, makes it the most conspicuous building on the site, and the glitter of its great dome of gold will attract the gaze of all for miles around.

This magnificent building covers an area of 250 feet square, or 4.2 acres, In other dimensions it is as follows: Height of outer dome, 264 feet. Height of inner dome, 220 feet. Diameter of dome, 120 feet. The four pavilions are 84 feet square, and 65 feet high. The entrances are 50 feet high, and 50 feet wide. At the base of the dome, 130 feet from the ground, is a promenade gallery 20 feet wide and 40 feet high. The base of the dome is 30 feet high. The dome proper is 104 feet high. Cost, $550,000. Material, 3,250,000 feet of lumber; 1,562,607 pounds of structural steel.

The general design of the architecture is in the French Renaissance. The first story is of the Doric order in heroic proportions, surrounded by a lofty balustrade, and having the great tiers of the angle of each pavilion crowned with sculpture. The second story, with its lofty colonnade, is of the Ionic order.

Externally, the design may be said to consist of three principal stages. The first consists of four pavilions, which correspond in height to the surrounding buildings, which are 65 feet high. The second, which is of equal height, is a continuation of the central rotunda, 175 feet square. This is surrounded by an open colonnade 20 feet wide and 40 feet high, with columns four feet in diameter. This colonnade is reached by stairways and elevators from the four pavilions. The third stage consists of the base of the dome and the dome itself.

The interior of this magnificent structure will exceed in beauty and splendor that of the exterior. Between every two of the grand entrances, connecting the great rotunda and the intervening pavilion, is a hall 30 feet square, giving access to the offices, and provided with great circular stairways and swiftly moving elevators. The interior of the rotunda is octagonal in shape, and the sides being formed by eight immense arched openings, corresponding in size to the main entrances. The interior of the dome is enriched by deep panelings, richly molded, and the panels filled with sculpture in low relief, and by immense paintings. This dome is one of the largest of its kind in the world. The corner pavilions are four stories in height, and contain the offices of the various officials and departments of the administration, fire and police, ambulance, physician and pharmacy, foreigh information bureau, post office, bank, committee rooms, etc., including all departments of the Exposition.

TRANSPORTATION BUILDING 250 by 960 ft

The Orcutt Co.
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CHICAGO.

Transportation Building.

This building is simple and refined in its architectural treatment, and rich and elaborate in its detail, savoring much of the Romanesque. It is 250x960 feet in area, and cost $370,000 to erect.

The main entrance to the building will consist of an immense single arch, highly embellished with carvings, bass-reliefs and mural paintings. The whole is treated in leaf, and is called the Golden Door. The balance of the architecture is in just contrast, quiet and modest, but very broad in treatment. It is a continuous arcade, with subordinate colonnades and entablature. There are several minor entrances, around which are grouped terraces, fountains, seats and statuary.

The interior is treated after the manner of the Roman basilica. The roof is in three divisions, the center one of which rises much higher than the others, the walls being pierced to form a clear story. The cupola is exactly in the center of the building, and rises to a height of 65 feet, and is reached by eight elevators.

The Transportation Exhibit will contain everything, from a baby carriage or velocipede to a monster compound mogul engine. The collection within this building will illustrate the history of transportation by land, on the water, and in the air, from the earliest times to the present day. Drawings and models will, of course, figure largely in this collection, but great numbers of actual objects will also be exhibited.



The Quaife Co
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The U. S. Government Building.

In this building are the exhibits by the U. S. Government, such as those by the Departments of State, War, Post Office, Treasury, Justice, Agriculture, Interior, the Fish Commission and the Smithsonian Institute. The Mint shows every coin made by the United States, and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing shows samples of "paper" money. A life-saving station, completely equipped, will be in operation on the lake shore. There will be shown a map of the United States, 400 feet square, made of plaster, and on a scale showing the exact curvature of the earth's surface and the height of mountains. There will be an exhibit of guns and explosives, and a daily battery drill in the space east of the Government Building.

The following are some statistical figures of interest in connection with this branch of the Exposition:

Dimensions, 345x415 feet. Floor area, 6.1 acres. Cost $400,000. Material: 4,000,000 feet of lumber, 1,800,000 pounds of iron. Designed by the Government Architect, Windrim. Height of dome, 286 feet. Diameter of dome, 120 feet.

FISHERIES BUILDING 165'x365'

The Werth Co.
LITHOGRAPHERS.
CHICAGO.

Fisheries Building.

The most picturesque and one of the most pleasing of the Exposition buildings is the Fisheries Building. It stands almost at the head of the park, being between the Exposition buildings proper and the State pavilions. It affords a fine view of the entire lower end of the park, and as viewed from a position further down, is in itself a magnificent structure.

It consists of a rectangular main structure, having at either end a polygonal wing, connected with the main building by a curved arcade or corridor. The extreme length of the building is 1,100 feet, and the width 200 feet. It is built on a banana-shaped island, and is subdivided to conform to the shape of the site. In the center of the building is the main Fisheries Exhibit, in one of the polygonal wings is the Angling Exhibit, and in the other the Aquaria. The architecture follows the Spanish Romanesque, in agreeable contrast with the other buildings.

The Fisheries Exhibit will be especially complete and instructive. Not only will it contain every device and appliance since the time of Columbus for catching fish, but will also have a living specimen of each and every variety of fish that can be obtained, and preserved and prepared specimens of such as it is impossible to exhibit alive. The capacity of the Aquaria is 140,000 gallons. There is about 80,000 gallons in the salt water exhibit, which was brought from the coast in a condensed state.

Dimensions, 165x365 feet. The annexes, connected with the main building by arcades, are circular in form, and 135 feet in diameter. Total cost, $225,000. Total floor area, 3.1 acres. Material: 2,000,000 feet of lumber, 600,000 pounds of structural iron.

THE ART PALACE 500 by 320 ft.

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The Art Palace.

The Art Palace is a pure type of that beautiful and classic style of architecture, Grecian-Ionic. In size it is 500 x 320 feet and is oblong in shape. A great nave and transept, 100 feet wide and 70 feet high, intersect in the center, and above the point of intersection rises a great dome, 60 feet in diameter, to a height of 125 feet.

The transept has a clear space of 60 feet in width through the center, and receives light entirely from above. On either side, 24 feet above the floor, are galleries 20 feet wide.

The entire building is encircled by galleries 40 feet in width, which make a delightful promenade around the beautiful structure. Between these galleries and the nave are the smaller rooms, devoted to private collections. On either side of the main structure are several single-storied annexes 120x200 feet in size.

Broad flights of steps lead up to the four great portals to the main building, each of which is ornamented with rich architectural sculpture. The walls of the loggia of the colonnades are decorated with mural paintings, and the frieze of the exterior walls is decorated with sculpture and portraits in bass-relief of the masters of ancient art.

The general tone of color of the Art Palace is light gray, and the construction is fire-proof. All light comes through skylights. The cost of the building is about $670,000.

Machinery Hall. 1892 & 1893.

Machinery Hall.

This is one of the most magnificent looking structures in the park. It stands at the extreme south end of the grounds, and is directly south of the Administration Building.

The building is spanned by three arched trusses, erected separately, so that the appearance of the interior is much like three railroad train houses built side by side.

As all the buildings on this great plaza are designed to form a grand back-ground for display, the two facades of the building facing the great court are rich in colonnades and other highly ornamental architectural features. Classical models govern the design throughout, the detail being taken from the Renaissance of Seville, and other Spanish towns, as being especially appropriate for a Columbian celebration. A colonnade connects the Agricultural Building with this hall. The Machinery annex adjoins Machinery Hall on the west, and covers between four and five acres, and increases the length of the building to nearly 1,400 feet, thus making it the second in size of the Exposition buildings.

Dimensions, 492x846 feet. Height of roof trusses, 100 feet; width of span, 130 feet. Floor area, 17.5 acres. Annex, 490x550 feet. Floor area, 6.2 acres. Cost of both, $1,200,000. Material in both, 10,500,000 feet of lumber, 11,000,000 pounds of structural steel.


BIRD'S EYE VIEW WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

The Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building.

The Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building is in the Corinthian style of architecture, and notable for its symmetrical proportions. It is the *largest* building ever constructed. It is the giant of the Exposition buildings. In its ornamentation, female figures, symbolic of the various arts and sciences, play a conspicuous and very attractive part. The long array of columns and arches is relieved from monotony by the most elaborate ornamentation. Gigantic designs, showing in relief the seals of the different States of the Union, and of foreign nations, also appear in ornamentation. The building occupies the most conspicuous place in the grounds, facing the lake, with only lawns and promenades between them.

Manufactures and Liberal Arts.—Dimensions, 1,687 x 785 feet. Height of wall, 66 feet. Height of four center pavilions, 135 feet. Height of four corner pavilions, 120 feet. Height of roof over central hall, 245.6 feet. Height of truss over central hall, 211 feet. Height clear, from the floor, 201 feet. Span of truss, 380 feet. Span in the clear, 352 feet. Width of truss at base, 14 feet; at hip, 30 feet; at apex, 10 feet. Weight of truss, 300,000 pounds; with purlines, 400,000 pounds. Ground area of building, 30.47 acres. Floor area, including galleries, 44 acres. Cost, $1,500,000. Material: 17,000,000 feet of lumber; 12,000,000 pounds of steel in trusses of central hall; 2,000,000 pounds of iron in roof of nave.

The building is rectangular in form, and the interior is divided into a great central hall, 380 x 1,280 feet, which is surrounded by a nave, 107 feet wide. Both hall and nave have a fifty foot gallery extending entirely around them. This building is the largest in the world, and is the largest under roof ever erected. Its unequaled size makes it one of the architectural wonders of the world.

The central hall, which is a single room without a supporting pillar under its roof, has in its floor a fraction less than 11 acres, and 75,000 persons can sit in this room, giving each one six square feet of space. By the same arrangement, the entire building will seat 300,000 people. There are 7,000,000 feet of lumber in the floor, and it required five carloads of nails to fasten the 215 carloads of flooring to the joists. There are 11 acres of skylights and 40 carloads of glass in the roof. The iron and steel structure of this roof would build two Brooklyn bridges, while there is in it 1,400 tons more metal than in the Eads bridge at St. Louis. There are 27 main trusses in the roof of the central hall, and it required 600 flat cars to bring them from the iron works to Chicago.

The lumber in the Manufactures Building represents 1,100 acres of average Michigan pine trees. This building will be provided with 20,000 electric lights. Its aisles will be laid off as streets, and lighted by ornamental lamp posts, bearing shielded arc lights. The dedication ceremonies will be held here, when the building will be arranged to seat 75,000 persons.



The Orcutt Co. Lith. Chicago.

MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BLDG. (FOR DESCRIPTION)

Horticultural Building.

This great building stands on the western shore of the lagoon, just south of the entrance into the park from Midway Plaisance. In front will be flower terraces extending down to the water, where a low parapet will be erected. A boat landing will be made in the center.

Horticultural Hall is 1,000 feet long by 250 feet wide, and cost $300,000. The general plan is a central pavilion, connected with two end pavilions by arches 88x270 feet in area. These courts are to contain beautiful displays of shrubs and flowers. The center pavilion is roofed by a crystal dome 187 feet in diameter and 113 feet high, under which will be exhibited the tallest palms, bamboos and tree ferns that can be procured. Each pavilion has galleries, and in the galleries of the end pavilions are cafes.

In this building are displayed all the varieties of flowers, seeds, plants, vines, horticultural implements, etc. The displays requiring sunshine are exhibited in the arcades, where the roof is entirely of glass. Provision is made to heat such parts as require it.

The general color of the building will be a soft, warm buff. The Horticultural Building is surrounded with extensive grounds, laid out in the most elaborate manner, and the exterior flower displays will form some of the most attractive parts of the exhibition.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.

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Hall of Mines and Mining.

This great structure is situated between the Electricity and Transportation Buildings, at the southern end of the western lagoon. It is 350 feet wide and 700 feet long, and the cost of the erection about $265,000. The main fronts are at the southern and northern ends, and overlook the grand court and lakes and the Wooded Island. The entrances are massive arched ways, richly ornamented in sculptural decorations emblematical of the mining industries.

At each corner of the building are large square pavilions surmounted by low domes. Between the main entrance and the corner pavilion are richly ornamented arches, forming an open loggia on the ground floor, and deeply-recessed promenades on the gallery floor, commanding fine views of the court and of the lakes and island. These promenades are 25 feet wide and 230 feet long. The main fronts are 65 feet high, and the main entrances rise to a height of 90 feet. There is on the inside of the building a gallery 60 feet wide, extending entirely around the structure, thus leaving a main hall 630 feet long and 230 feet wide in a single story 100 feet in height.

A great portion of the roof is covered with glass. The cantilever system is used to support the roof, and the Mines and Mining Building is the only one, excepting in the dome, using steel trusses to support the roof.



The Olcott Co.
LITHOGRAPHERS.
CHICAGO

MINES BUILDING. 350 x 700 ft.

Agricultural Building.

Standing very near to Lake Michigan, and almost surrounded by the lagoons leading in from the lake, is the Agricultural Building. The architecture is of the classic Renaissance style, and constitutes one of the most magnificent structures in the group erected for the Exposition.

The north end of the building is almost on a line with the pier, upon which are erected the heroic columns emblematical of the thirteen original States. For a single-storied building, the design is extremely bold and heroic. The main entrance is 64 feet wide, and is flanked on either side by immense Corinthian pillars, 50 feet in height and five feet in diameter. From each corner and the center arise pavilions, connected by canopies, the whole forming an arcade around the top of the building. The cornice line is 65 feet above the grade line, and the rotunda is surmounted by a mammoth glass dome 130 feet high. The corner pavilions are also surmounted by domes 96 feet in height, over which are groups of statuary, the design of which is a group of three women, of herculean proportions, holding aloft a mammoth globe.

The building is 500x800 feet in size, the longest dimensions lying east and west. The annex is 300x550 feet. The area of the main building is 9.2 acres, and of the annex 3.8 acres, the combined area being 13 acres, and the cost of construction $618,000. To the southward of the main building stands a spacious structure devoted chiefly to a live stock and agricultural assembly hall, in which will be located the bureau of information of that department. The first floor is devoted to reception and waiting rooms for ladies and gentlemen, committee rooms, etc. The second floor contains the assembly hall, with a seating capacity of 1,500 persons. The dimensions of the assembly hall building are 125x450 feet, and its area about 1.3 acres. Its cost is $100,000. Such a building was never before erected at an exposition, and its construction shows that every facility is being given to aid the live stock and agricultural interests.



Woman's Building.

Standing in the northwestern part of the park, and separated from the surrounding buildings by a liberal expanse of sward, stands the handsome monument erected in tribute to the women of the world, the Woman's Building. Surrounded by luxuriant beds of fragrant flowers, and rising against a background of stately oaks, the beautiful structure is indeed a monument well calculated to fill with pride the hearts of those in whose honor it was erected.

The building is 200x400 feet in size, and the cost of construction about $120,000. It stands on the shore of the lagoon, at a point where the water widens into a miniature bay, 400 feet in width. A grand stairway leads by terraces from the building to the water.

The form of the building is that of a main pavilion, flanked by corner pavilions, connected in the first story by open arcades in the curtain, forming a shady promenade the entire length of the structure. The center pavilion is reached by a wide staircase leading up from the ground.

On the roof of each pavilion is a garden which will be covered with Oriental awning. One will serve as a cafe, and the other as a tea garden.

A lobby 40 feet wide leads into the open rotunda, 70x65 feet, protected by a richly ornamented skylight. The rotunda is surrounded by a two-story open arcade, giving the whole the appearance of an Italian courtyard. The architecture of this building is noticeable for its delicacy and the fineness of its detail. A harmony of grouping of details proclaims its designer, Miss Sophia G. Hayden, a scholar of architecture.



WOMANS BUILDING

Electrical Building.

The Electrical Building is 345 feet wide and 700 feet long. It stands between the Liberal Arts and Manufactures and the Mines and Mining Buildings, facing the grand court on the south and the lakes and islands on the north.

The plan of the building is based upon a longitudinal nave 115 feet wide and 114 feet high, crossed in the center of the building by a transept of like dimensions. The second story is composed of galleries connected by bridges.

The exterior walls are modeled to represent continuous Corinthian pilaster, three feet six inches wide and 42 feet high. The total height of the wall is 68 feet six inches from the grade. There is an open portico along the entire southern facade. The details are richly decorated, and the various parts of the structure are decorated with figures symbolical of the purpose of the building.

The south pavilion is a hemicycle or niche, 78 feet in diameter and 103 feet in height, the arched entrance to which is crowned by a gable and attic reaching to the height of 142 feet. In the center of this niche, upon a lofty pedestal, is a colossal statue of Benjamin Franklin, in commemoration of the important discoveries made by him in the field of electricity.



